

60-1941

**Daily World**  
**Atlanta, Georgia**  
**Makes Study Of**  
**Religion In**  
**Negro Colleges**

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—(ANP) — During the current school year a survey of religion in higher education among Negroes is being conducted in all the degree-granting institutions for Negroes in the United States. This study is being made by Prof. Richard I. McKinney, director of religious activities at Virginia Union university, Richmond and is under the academic supervision of authorities at Yale university where Mr. McKinney is carrying on research studies.

The National Council on Religion in Higher Education and the Edward W. Hazen foundation are sponsoring this survey, and acting as a special advisory committee are President B. E. Mays of Morehouse college, President Thomas E. Jones of Fisk University and Ean Stuart Nelson of the Howard university school of religion.

Mr. McKinney, who is a fellow of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education and a graduate of Morehouse and the Andover Newton Theological school, has visited a representative group of the best accredited Negro colleges for somewhat intensive investigation. It is expected that the findings of this study will be of significance to all those who are concerned with the higher education of Negro youth.

**Kansas City Call**  
**Kansas City, Mo.**

**Studies Religion**  
**In Negro Schools**

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**TO MAKE**  
**SURVEY**

FEB 1 1941



Dallas Martin, formerly of St. Louis, who has been honored by the RCA Manufacturing Company to make a nationwide survey among prominent Negro educators on a more general application to Negro educational institu-

tions of modern audio-visual developments. Martin returned to St. Louis for a short stay recently on his way to Atlanta, Ga.

**Palmetto Leader**  
**Columbia, S. C.**  
**Madden Completes**  
**Vocabulary Study**  
**On Negro Youths**

C. W. Madden, principal of the Howard and Saxon schools in Columbia, has completed a comprehensive study of "A Vocabulary Study of Spelling and Word Knowledge of Negro Children, Columbia, S. C."

The study was made under direction of Dr. Clifford Woody, director of the bureau of educational reference and research, University of Michigan, under whom Principal Madden studied for his Master's degree.

Principal Madden was assisted in his study by Supervisor C. A. Johnson and the following teachers of the Columbia schools: Willie L. Grant, Francis A. Mack, Etta B. Rowe, Vivian E. Russell, Isadore Miles, Catherine J. Pelot, Mayme A. Sartor, Sylvia M. Poole, Ida B. Boyd Annice Williams, Lucy Williams, Delphine Bradley, Septima E. Clark, Sarah Nance, Marian G. Thompson, John F. Potts, William J. Burton, Elbert E. Rogers, Edward F. Sweat, and others, who administered tests upon which part of the study is based. Acknowledgement of the assistance of Wilhelmina T. Madden, the author's wife, is also made in the treatise.

The study is primarily concerned with how well children spell, how well they know the meanings of words, and how well they think they know the meanings of words. Also, the study is concerned with the spelling in this field of Negro children in the Columbia city schools as compared with those in other schools is considered.

—Columbia Record



Constitution  
Atlanta, Georgia  
**Dixie Sociology  
Meeting Hears  
Talk on Friends**

**APR 6 - 1941**

**Miss Belle Boone Beard  
Analyzes Human  
Relationship.**

**By LAMAR Q. BALL.**

Under the cold light of scientific analysis, that human relationship popularly known as friendship was taken thoroughly apart and given a microscopic examination yesterday at the closing session of the Southern Sociological Society's annual meeting.

The vivisection of friendship was in the capable hands of a smiling, trim, and most friendly little teacher from Virginia's Sweet Briar College, Miss Belle Boone Beard, who happens to be listed in the American Who's Who as one of the outstanding teachers and sociologists of the nation.

Miss Beard discussed "What Constitutes Friendship?" from a paper covering one phase of a study she has been making on friendships in general for the past 10 years and she insisted:

1. No one can experience friendship at first sight.

2. Friendships are established in a slow process developed through the trial and error method in which advances are made which may or may not provoke the desired response.

3. Friendships grow through conscious effort, but it is fallacy to believe that one can mould himself into a pattern which draws friends at will.

**Average 'Four Friends.'**

4. Although many persons believe they have an unlimited number of friends, the average is four best friends, from 25 to 50 persons merely called friends and about 100 to 150 actual acquaintances.

The sociologists listened attentively to Miss Beard, who announced to these scientific specialists in human behavior that her study, trivial though it might seem to them, grew out of a firm conviction that friendship is one of the most important forms of social relationship and, as such, merits more consideration than it has received at the hands of sociologists.

Dr. Edgar Thompson, of Duke University, discussing Miss Beard's paper from the floor, summed up

the opinions of his fellow scientists:

"Studying friendship is Miss Beard's hobby. She has been at it 10 years, working on it as a man works on an engine or a mechanical train in his basement. She wants to see what makes the wheels go 'round. It may be important to all of us to be sitting in at this discussion, because her persistence in this work undoubtedly will produce a great paper some day."

Said Miss Beard:

"There is no agreement among scientists, or among friends, as to the definition of friendship. The boundary lines of friendship converge indistinguishably with those of acquaintanceship or love. Friendship may be easily confused with the institutionalized fraternity of a lodge or a club, with the professional 'community interest' of fellow workers, or with the accommodation pattern of neighborhood."

On this business of friendship at first sight, she said:

"Fifty-four students wrote essays on friendship. One week later they answered a questionnaire which included the question: 'Have you ever experienced friendship at first sight?' In the essays, 40 per cent stated or implied that friendship is instantaneous. They seemed to feel that ideally one meets a stranger and realizes immediately that they are 'made to be friends.' But, when replying to the questionnaire, not one student claimed to have had that experience."

**Results of Tests.**

From that and many other similar tests, Miss Beard decided:

"The establishment of friendship seems not to be a sudden, mysterious awakening, but a rather slow process developed by the trial and error method. Advances are made which may or may not provoke the desired response. As situations or attitudes change, new contacts may have different results. Friendships grow for the most part through conscious effort. Those persons who hope to discover 'an ideal friend' without going through the process of cultivating friendships are likely to be doomed to disappointment."

As to the number of friends a person gathers around himself in a lifetime, she said:

"History furnishes contradictory data. We find on one hand the classic dyads of David and Jonathan, Damon and Pythias, Montaigne and La Boetie, and Tennyson and Hallam; on the other hand, we find persons who gather groups, as Socrates, Samuel Johnson, Charles Lamb and others. According to press notices after the death of Knute Rockne, Texas Guinan, Jane Addams and Will Rogers, each of these persons had 'thousands of friends.'"

She took many polls among

students at colleges and other groups to prove her contention that four best friends is about all anyone can expect.

"Friendship," she said, "varies considerably from the idealistic picture and commonly accepted attitudes accepted by some as friendship." **APR 6 - 1941**

She quoted as the most realistic definition, one evolved by Dr. Edgar T. Thompson:

"Friend—one you have had some experience with; one you have studied with, worked with, camped with; one toward whom you feel some sense of personal obligation; one whom you feel has some claim on you; one whose feelings you cannot altogether ignore. But above all, one whom you regard as a real friend. One whose company you like to be in."

**Officers Elected.**

The conference closed yesterday with the election of officers, including William E. Cole, University of Tennessee, president; L. M. Bristol, University of Florida, first vice president; Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta University, second vice president. Elected to the executive committee for the next three years were Miss Laura Ebaugh, Furman University; Leland B. Tate, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and Harold Hoffsommer, Louisiana State University.

Speakers at the closing session were Warren S. Thompson, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; Wilson Gee, University of Virginia; Robin Williams, University of Kentucky; Morton King, Mississippi State College; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; Raymond F. Bellamy, Florida State College for Women; Dorothy Dickins, Mississippi State College; Dorothy Jones, University of North Carolina; E. W. Gregory Jr., University of Alabama; Margaret Jarman Hagood, University of North Carolina; O. D. Duncan, Oklahoma A. & M. College, and C. Horace Hamilton, North Carolina State College.

Miss Jones, of the University of North Carolina, presented the results of a study of youth in a small community in Virginia, chosen for study because dependency is completely lacking among its people. She said she found that as youth approaches adolescence in that community the adults say in effect:

"We have worked hard to earn a living for you. The family needs you to carry on. If you can do your work and get an education, too—all right. If you cannot do both, do your work."

She went on to say:

"Much of the character of the Rockville culture setting comes from the processes of getting a living: The dominance of the agrarian pattern, the independent status of most of the family heads, the economic self-sufficiency of the families, the security and sim-

plicity of the way of life, and the scarcity of those possessions commonly regarded as cultural, are traits of the community which may be traced to the occupational activities of the people. All these factors act upon and are acted upon by the youth. The general pattern which has been developed has been extraordinarily persistent. It has been assimilated from generation to generation, readily, with few observable changes. In a slowly changing culture setting such as this, adjustments of youth seem neither as difficult to make nor as troublesome to sustain as in more complex societies."

Miss Jones said that the adjustment of youth within this self-sufficient culture is smooth and seemingly without tensions, but that the lack of need for delicate decisions or precarious choices may mean that full personality development is never attained.



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CARNEGIE-MYRDAL STUDY

# Declare Sweden Is Ready to Fight To Remain Free

MAR 25 1941

World Telegram

Prof. Myrdal and  
Envoy Tell of Nation's  
Opposition to Nazis

Branding as "false" the wave of "rumors spread in this country that the Nazi ideology is making inroads in Sweden," Prof. Gunnar Myrdal, former member of the Swedish Senate, told members of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America in the Roosevelt Hotel today that:

"We are going to stand firm against any request endangering our freedom. We are prepared to fight. Our industry is mobilized and co-ordinated to serve national defense purposes. Our military strength is improving every week."

## Envoy Also Speaks.

Prof. Myrdal, deputy member of the board of directors of the Bank of Sweden and close adviser to the Swedish government, spoke at the Swedish Chamber's 35th annual luncheon. His remarks were echoed by Swedish Minister to the United States, Wollmar F. Bostrom. Bostrom. MAR 25 1941

"Sweden is, and intends to remain at all costs, a free and democratic country," the Minister emphasized. "The belief in our national institutions and in our democratic way of life which used to be taken as a matter of course has become a hard, conscious resolve under pressure of foreign ideologies. During the last years we have put our house in order and we are determined to defend it against any attack."

## Wills Are Strengthened.

Prof. Myrdal, who is finishing up a nationwide study of the United States under auspices of the Carnegie Corp. of New York told the gathering that the steady growth of Swedish military power "has had the effect of an equally steady strengthening of the will to resistance." This has been augmented, he added, by the "great change in American willingness and preparedness to assist the democratic cause in Europe."

"The number of Nazi sympathizers in the army and navy, in business and among government officials, has never been significant," he said, "and is now smaller than ever."



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THE FIRST PHYLON CONFERENCE AND THE 25th ATLANTA UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE

Daily World  
Atlanta, Georgia

# Public Meeting Set For Tonight

APR 18 1941

By CLIFF MACKAY

What the federal government has done and is doing to insure equal job participation of Negroes in the present national defense program was explained by two federal experts Thursday afternoon as the First Phylon Institute and the Twenty-Fifth Atlanta University Conference got underway at the university library.

The conference was called by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor in chief of Phylon, the university publication of "race and culture." More than sixty delegates from some forty colleges had registered at the meeting Thursday. The conference's theme was given as "The Economic Condition and Trends of American Negroes and Plans for Their Economic Security."

APR 18 1941

## FEDERAL MEN SPEAK

As principal speakers at the opening session of the three-day peak during the close of the first meeting, W. J. Trent, Jr., of the Federal Works Agency, and Robert C. Weaver of the Office of Production Management in detail outlined what the federal government has done toward making the Negro economically secure.

Mr. Trent, the first speaker, told how carefully the government has been to insert clauses in the appropriations of the varied agencies guaranteeing that there would be no color discrimination in the working of the nation's shipyards.

He frankly admitted that these "sanctions" as he called them, have not always been successfully in accomplishing their intended purpose. Such clauses he said, are now being used by the WPA, the USHA, the PWA, the CCC and the FSA, all with the design to "insure participation of minority groups in the federal program."

Mr. Weaver in a lengthy discourse, drew a complete picture of the Negro's plight in the present building national defense emergency.

## ACTIVE IN TROWEL TRADE

The Negro, he disclosed, has always been active in the so-called trowel trades, bricklaying, plastering and cement-finishing, but comparatively new occupations such as electricity, plumbing and heating, the Negro has been placed at a distinct disadvantage.

The rise and decline of the Negro as a skilled and semi-skilled during the war and post-war period were detailed by Mr. Weaver. The most dramatic development, he

disclosed, occurred during the war when 35,000 Negroes were employed in the nation's shipyards.

The close alliance between organization and job opportunity in the present crisis was explained by Mr. Weaver, who told how in

South Carolina where organization of Negroes in the South was the strongest a greater number of Negro skilled workers had been integrated in the defense construction program.

## NEED MORE TRAINING

One of the chief barriers to the Negro's participation as a skilled worker, the speaker said, was his lack of training for the mass type of construction the government is demanding.

Most Negro builders he asserted, had been limited to small general repair work and residential construction and were not familiar with the materials and

artisan skill needed in large scale building.

He blamed the Negro industrial "Races." Participating will be schools of the South for this plight President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State College; President H. Councill Trenholm, Alabama State College; Tracy Phillips, formerly of the Colonial Office, London, England; and Charles S. Johnson Weaver disclosed, came in the trowel trades where little difference exists in the skills required for small or large scale jobs. The largest Negro unions exist in this branch of construction throughout the South, he said.

The one thing that has done more to place Negro artisans in readiness for the present defense construction boom, he asserted, was the government's housing program.

Through employment constructing low-cost housing, Negro carpenters and mechanics have been able to renew lost union charters and remain in good standing.

As a result, he said, more than 2,500 Negro carpenters have obtained employment building army cantonments and housing for defense workers. One union in New Orleans has increased from 100 to 700 Negro carpenters.

The two things that will hasten the integration of Negroes into new jobs, Mr. Weaver concluded, will be a more intensified program of training and a development of more modern techniques on the part of present Negro artisans.

He painted a more hopeful picture of Negro participation in the ship building industry where he said most of the white skilled workers have Negro helpers, who actually do the same work as those they help. With the present demand for skilled labor, it will be but a step for these helpers to be reclassified as journeymen workers.

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The evening session was featured by a round table discussion on "Contemporary Problems of Economic Security for the Negro." Brief reports were made by William H. Dean of Atlanta University; Preston Valien, Fisk University; J. Herman Daves, Tennessee Valley Authority; Roscoe E. Lewis, Hampton Institute and Ralph E. Davis, Tuskegee Institute.

An open public meeting is to be held this evening at which discussion will hinge on the topic, "Economic Security for the Darker Races."

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Afro-American  
Baltimore, Maryland

## DuBois Has a Nine-Year Plan

APR 19 1941

ATLANTA.—W. E. B. DuBois has received 41 acceptances of his call for a conference here this month in putting colored people back to work at decent wages, organizing consumer power, and building political power.

The conference, to be called a Phylon Institute, will take two years to get organized and under way, and definite results are expected by 1950.



# African Spirit Low, Delegates To Phylon Institute Are Told

APR 19 1941

Panel Discussion and Farewell  
Luncheon Today Will Terminate

Conference in Session at A. U.

APR 19 1941

By CLIFF MACKAY

Democracy as "we understand it" would not be a workable system of government for either India or Africa, Tracy Phillips, formerly of the British Colonial Office and for a long number of years governor of various provinces in the British Empire told delegates to the First Phylon Institute and Twenty-Fifth Atlanta University Conference Friday night.

Mr. Phillips, making his first appearance in America came at the invitation of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois with whom he had some association twenty years ago in Paris, France during the second Pan-African Congress.

## GIVES SIX REASONS

Speaking in the clipped accent so familiar to Englishmen, Mr. Phillips detailed six reasons why the democratic form of government would be impractical for India while discarding the idea of democracy for Africans with the single reason that the natives are not morally ready for it.

He listed as chief barriers to democracy in India (1) the immense size of the country; (2) the deep differences between races; (3) conflicting differences of language; (4) the sharp contrast between the war-like peoples of the uplands and the unwar-like, but far more brilliant people of the low land; (5) the violent antipathies of religion; and (6) the rigid caste system practiced under Hinduism.

Expressing the opinion that the vast majority of the masses are not interested in importing the alien doctrine of democracy, Mr. Phillips asserted that all the clamor of self rule is coming from about one-half of one per cent who have returned home after being exposed to democracy.

## HAVE BRILLIANT MINORITY

"It is this very brilliant minority who are placing England in such an indefensible position," declared, "concluding that the very brilliant brilliance and vociferousness of this small group obscures the true feeling of the vast majority."

Comparing the Indian and the African, the Englishman held the opinion that the Indian was better prepared morally for the concepts of democracy than was the African.

The Indian, he said, holds to two great religions and as a consequence to the moralities as well. The African, he told the audience, is rapidly losing his religion. The African's religion is not of the book, but is handed down from father to son and it is in the loss of this religion that the African is losing himself morally.

"They just haven't got roots yet in the new moralities," he asserted. "They've been whirled 2,000 years in a night and it is not surprising that they are bewildered."

For that reason he asserted there was no possibility of the territorial vote. Time and education, he concluded were the great factors to be considered. "Our Time is but a twinkling of an eye in history. Don't lose hope." Mr. Phillip's address brought to a close the public session devoted to "Economic Security for the

Darker Races." Heard on the panel discussion were President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State College and President H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers College.

Most of the day was occupied in hearing reports from various sections of the country on "economic security."

## PAINTS BRIGHT PICTURE

The brightest local picture was painted by Thomas E. Posey of West Virginia State College, who told of the integration of Negroes into the union movement as miners and the comparatively high wages they are receiving. Even there, according to Mr. Posey, there exists the problem of versification in making Negroes train themselves in skills other than mining.

James T. Taylor of North Carolina State College, Durham, painted a not-so bright picture when he disclosed that there is an active movement in his state to even replace Negroes in the biggest field where they are employed—domestic service. He also detailed how Negroes are relegated to the lowest paying jobs in the tobacco industry and explained how in one instance Negroes were moved up to the more skilled positions by a manufacturer trying to break up an all-white union. This practice, he said, in the long run would spell disaster for Negroes.

## TO END TODAY

The conference is to end today with a panel discussion this morning on "Future Study and Suggested Remedies" and a farewell luncheon at which the summary and forecast will be made.

Twenty minute papers are to be read at the nine o'clock session by W. A. Shields of Tuskegee Institute; J. H. Gadson, Jr., of Georgia State College; Charles G. Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute; and Fred J. Steeley of Paine College.

Dr. DuBois presides over all of the sessions.



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GEORGIA

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Amsterdam News

New York, N. Y.

## Professor Studies Colors for Negroes

SAVANNAH, Ga., July (ANP).  
Negroes, because of their background in Africa and other countries have much more appreciation of certain colors than have other race groups. At the same time, they have not had sufficient education and training on how to select inexpensive fabrics and clothing of the right color to make the most of their personalities.

So says Miss Ella M. Washington, professor of home economics at Georgia State College, who did research work on the subject while studying for her master's degree at Iowa University. Her study, "Clothing for Negro Women," is the only one of its kind on record in this country.

JUL 12 1941



# Amsterdam News New York, N. Y. Seek Continuance Of Negro Studies FEB 22 1941

CHICAGO—Without a dissenting vote the more than 400 Negro Baptist pastors of the Chicago Baptist Ministers Conference—Dr. H. B. Hawkins, president, and Rev. H. C. Cunningham, secretary—passed a resolution calling upon the governor and legislative bodies of Illinois to continue the life and financial appropriations so that the "Illinois State Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population" may "make a complete and thorough investigation into the needs and problems of the citizens of Illinois who happen to be Negroes."

## Chicago Bee Chicago, Illinois Greene Introduces Bill To Continue Urban Negro Probe FEB 23 1941

A bill for an act which would continue the work of the Illinois State Commission investigating the economic, cultural, health and living conditions of the urban colored population of the state, without interruption until the work is completed, was introduced in the House of Representatives of the Illinois General Assembly last week by Rep. Ernest A. Greene.

Representative Greene's bill asked that the sum of \$40,000 be appropriated for the expenses of such a commission, to consist of five senators, five members of the House of Representatives and three members of the state.

The bill was ordered referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Another bill introduced by Representative Greene last Tuesday was for an act to establish a temporary relief investigations committee, to allow proper steps to be taken to correct existing evils in the relief administration and to allocate relief funds where needed, and equalize benefits.

## Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

# Survey Report Made By Dr. H. G. Canady

## Findings Parallel Those Affecting White Students

EVANSTON, Ill.—Intelligence among Negro students is directly related to social and economic status, a survey announced by the Northwestern University Graduate school revealed last week. This substantiates, according to Dr. Herman George Canady, conductor of the survey, theories of psychologists that Negroes are potentially capable of matching other groups in performances.

Canady, head of the psychology department at West Virginia State College, and a recent recipient of a doctor of philosophy degree from Northwestern University, studied the students who entered the West Virginia college and found that the position of the father, family income, geographic locality, community standards, size of family, and family culture, all have definite effects on the scores made by students on intelligence tests.

## DIVIDED INTO THREE GROUPS

Canady divided the 497 students studied into three groups, according to economic and social backgrounds. He found the highest grades went to the group with highest family backgrounds. Correlations were also found for the other factors studied.

These findings, according to Dr. Canady, parallel similar findings among white students, and indicate that the low standard of living of the Negroes, due to limited opportunities, is the cause for continued inferiority in educational work for the major-

ity of colored students. The groups studied, while admittedly of the highest income groups for Negroes available, showed that only 35 per cent had telephones in their homes, and only 39 per cent had automobiles, including business cars. Recreational and cultural facilities are low, and Negro schools throughout the country and particularly in the South are ranked very low by educational associations, Dr. Canady pointed out.

Chicago Tribune  
Chicago, Illinois

# U. OF C. EXPERT TELLS WHY MANY POLLS MISS FIRE

They Fail in Low Income  
Groups, He Says

Polls of public opinion based on interviews among selected groups cannot be accepted at face value, Harold F. Gosnell, associate professor of political science at the University of Chicago, said yesterday. He spoke before a group of experts on newspapers, motion pictures, and radio at the 6th annual institute of the university's graduate study school.

He said that such polls fail to represent fully the opinions of low income groups and that there is a lack of clarity in the questions.

## Opinion on Interviewers.

"Interviewers should be drawn from the class to which they belong," Dr. Gosnell declared. "College graduates, for instance, should be eliminated from their present rôle of performing the bulk of the interviewing. It is obviously impossible to carry this practice very far, but the principal income, race, nationality, territorial and labor union groups should be interviewed by group members."

Failure to use this technique, he said, accounted for many of the inaccuracies of the results in the advance polls on the 1940 Presidential election.

"Persons in the lowest income groups have the highest job insecurity," he added, "and they tend to be suspicious of strangers. They are afraid they might say something which might endanger their jobs."

## Groups with "Set Ideas."

"In addition, many persons are highly aware they belong to a group which is supposed to have set ideas regarding candidates or issues at stake. In recent times such persons have been particularly numerous among relief recipients, WPA workers, Southerners, labor union members, northern Negroes, Jews, Germans, and Italians. Consciousness of being grouped with persons who are held to have stereotyped preferences may considerably alter the responses of individuals to the survey interviewer."

Bernard Berelson, a fellow in the library school, advocated formation of an impartial agency to weigh the propaganda being fired at the American people.

## A "Systematic Check."

"By analyzing the content of newspapers, motion pictures, and radio programs, the agency would keep a systematic check of the stimuli presented to the public on controversial issues," he said.

"It would present to the public a clear statement of the arguments advanced by opposing sides in public debate, with relative frequencies with which the respective arguments appear."

Chicago Bee  
Chicago, Illinois

THE renewal of the commission to study the industrial, economic, civic and cultural conditions of the colored urban populations in this state should benefit considerably the Negroes of Illinois.

In the 1939 session of the legislature the first such Commission was authorized but Governor Horner did not name the members until a year later. The members of the commission had to get together and formulate plans in haste in order to have some type of report to submit to the 1941 session. This time it should be different. Already some members of the new commission have been named and soon the remaining ones will be selected by Governor Green to complete its personnel. It can then take up from where the Commission left off last year. Its task has been made easier by the accomplishment of its predecessor.

It will have a longer period of time in

which to work. This alone is assurance that the commission can spend more time on the more important aspects of economic and industrial conditions among Negroes and can reach a degree of thoroughness.

The Commission will benefit the colored to do in the southern part of the state. It will find conditions there almost as bad as in the deep, deep South. It will find jim-crow theatres and segregated schools. It will find discrimination against Negroes in employment in state jobs. The many positions that have been created by the state to carry out its social security program have revealed that colored workers are not wanted in many towns in southern Illinois. They have been dismissed because they were colored by misguided executives. They have been reduced in rank because it was thought that persons of their color should not hold such positions.

The Commission will benefit the colored people of this state if it will bring all the petty prejudices out in the open and ascertain ways of eradicating them.



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Amsterdam News  
New York, N. Y.

# Conclude Study Of Negro School Laws

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July (ANP).—According to a statement given out by Lloyd W. King, State superintendent of public instruction, a study which includes constitutional and legislative enactments relating to public education will soon be ready for publication; special emphasis is being made upon laws as they affect Negroes.

The work is under the direction of Roland L. Wiggings, state supervisor of Negro schools and is sponsored jointly by the State Department of Education and the Federal WPA. The principal work on the study was done by Atty. Robert S. Cobb, supervisor of the Negro educational survey, and staff at Jefferson City, and Mrs. Alice A. Drew, supervisor of the survey at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and staff.

The study includes supervision, including a history of supervision of Negro schools in Missouri, salary differentials including leading cases, and constitutional and statutory provisions for the separation of the races in education—by States—including leading cases and statistical data relative to Missouri Negro schools including distribution of Federal funds in Missouri.

The study included all States of the United States and her island possessions.



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Dunn, N. C. Dispatch  
March 7, 1941

Greensboro, N. C. News  
May 16, 1941

NORTH CAROLINA

## Negro Club Makes Educational Survey

## STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE IN GREENSBORO MADE

studies with a summary volume containing findings and recommendations. Tentatively titled "Color, Class and Personality," the book will be published shortly by the American council on education.

The Negro Schoolmasters' Club, composed of all principals and men teachers in the colored schools of Harnett County, is making an educational survey of the County.

This survey is being made among all colored families throughout the entire county. One of the main objectives is to authoritatively determine how education has proportionally tended to effect the economic status of Negroes in this county.

John A. Campbell, principal of the Bethlehem School and president of the Club, is making an earnest appeal for wholehearted cooperation on the part of every Negro school principal and teacher in the county. Not only is Campbell appealing to the principals and teachers, but he asks the full cooperation of pupils and parents that this survey may be successfully completed and put into booklet form for the benefit of the public before the end of this school year.

The president of the club, and Prof. J. W. Matthews who is chairman of the Survey committee, wish to express their gratefulness toward those principals, teachers and pupils who have already shown such splendid cooperation in helping to launch this undertaking.

## American Council of Education Announces Survey of Youth Commission.

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office  
623 Albee Building (By Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The American council of education today gave to the press the following statement:

"How do negro youths live in a small but flourishing manufacturing city in North Carolina, in the busy center of a rich Illinois farm county, and in a Pennsylvania manufacturing town?"

"Though widely separated geographically and culturally, Greensboro, North Carolina, Galesburg, Illinois, and Milton, Pennsylvania, have one thing in common—they are liberal communities; in fact two, Greensboro and Galesburg, were important stations on the underground railroad of pre-civil war days.

"The studies of the personality development of negro youth which have heretofore been made for the American youth commission have dealt with large cities or with a rural region in which a large part of the population is negro. This volume attempts to show briefly how negro boys and girls grow up in three small cities, town of liberal traditions in both the north and the south," says Robert L. Sutherland, associate director for studies of negro youth for the American youth commission, in speaking of "Thus Be Their Destiny," which is the fifth and last of the studies in negro youth personality development made by the American youth commission.

"Thus Be Their Destiny" takes its place with color and human nature, a study made in Chicago, as indicative of environment in an urban northern community; growing up in the black belt, which pictures the rural south; negro youth at the crossways, which tells of the life in the border states; and children of bondage, which describes the urban south. The first four publications were regional studies. "Thus Be Their Destiny" compares conditions between regions, but within the limitations of communities of somewhat similar tradition and with similar-sized populations.

"Dr. Sutherland will conclude the American youth commission's negro

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# OPINION

## LETS LAUGH AT COLORED NAMES —AND WHITE ONES

The North Carolina Folk Lore Society had a brief hour's laugh the other day when one of its members read a paper on the "Science of Naming Colored Babies."

Some of the names he collected were sidesplitting; for example:

"And Seven Times Shall Thou Walk Around Jericho." This baby was called "Thou" for short.

He found colored babies christened "Seaboard" for the railroad, "Free Press" for a newspaper, "Dollar," "Admiral Dewey," "Pine Log," "Sal Hepatica," "Lazy Love," "Sunshine June" and "Twigger, Twigger Little Star," "Haphazard," "Mississippi Flood," "Jesus Hoover Christ," "Jesse James Outlaw," "Methodist Conference" and "Lucy Never Seen Joe Smith."

Tags on hospital baby baskets accounted for "Delirious" and "Positive Wasserman."

Twins bore such monikers as Gasoline and Kerosene, Kate and Duplicate.

\* \* \* \* \*

We will admit these names provoke mirth, but the North Carolina Folk Lore Society goes too far when it says colored people are "much more reckless in selecting gaudy, picturesque and unaccountable names than white people."

Let us look at the record and see whether the names of white people aren't equally as strange and comical.

For example, the city directory gives the name of Lillie Hennighausen (Lily Henhouse). There are Trusses, Trusts, Trumps, Trumpeters, Trips, Truehearts (True Hearts), Thrifts, a Mary Thistle and a John Piker.

In the Eleventh Century in England in the famous Doomsday Book, white Englishmen bore such names as Blackinthemouthe, Gotobed, Cocksbrayne, Half-naked, and Losewit.

In those days, the Englishmen, like the African slaves in the United States, had only one name. After the census of William the Conqueror, English people set about adding another name.

In the passenger lists of vessels which brought colonists to this country, we find white persons with such names as Palegreen, Styffchynn, Slanteback, Bunnyduck, and a girl child with the name of The

Peace of God Skynnggle.

\* \* \* \* \*

As late as 200 years ago in this country, white people gave themselves such names as Search the Scriptures Mabb, Kill-Sin Pimple, Fight the Good Fight of Faith White, Weep Not Goliko, Safety on High Smart and If-Christ-Had-Not-Died-For-You-You-Had-Been-Damned-Barebones. They called him "Damned" for short.

What has happened to the white people who once bore such embarrassing names as Rattlebones, Foulfeet, and the like, mentioned above, is that they have dropped them completely for Smith and Brown. However, the fact remains that 200 years ago they did carry the same kind of titles that the North Carolina Folk Lore Society is laughing about.

What we are pointing out is that after all, color plays no factor in the selection of names. The white man who thinks that colored handles today are funny can get equally as good a laugh if he goes back and looks up the names of his ancestors.



60-1941

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia, S. C., Record

July 26, 1941

## Madden Completes Vocabulary Study Of Negro Youths

C. W. Madden, principal of the Howard and Saxon schools in Columbia, has completed a comprehensive study of "A Vocabulary Study of Spelling and Word Knowledge of Negro Children, Columbia, S. C."

The study was made under direction of Dr. Clifford Woody, director of the bureau of educational reference and research, University of Michigan, under whom Principal Madden studied for his Master's degree.

Principal Madden was assisted in his study by Supervisor C. A. Johnson and the following teachers of the Columbia schools: Willie L. Grant, Francis A. Mack, Etta B. Rowe, Vivian E. Russell, Isadore Miles, Catherine J. Pelot, Mayme A. Sartor, Sylvia M. Poole, Ida B. Boyd, Annice Williams, Lucy Williams, Delphine Bradley, Septima E. Clark, Sarah Nance, Marian G. Thompson, John F. Potts, William J. Burton, Elbert E. Rogers, Edward F. Sweat, and others, who administered tests upon which part of the study is based. Acknowledgement of the assistance of Wilhelmina T. Madden, the author's wife, is also made in the treatise.

The study is primarily concerned with how well children spell, how well they know the meanings of words, and how well they think they know the meanings of words. Also, the standing in this field of Negro children in the Columbia city schools as compared with those in other schools is considered.



60-1941

Atlanta, Ga. Journal  
April 5, 1941



## THE SOUTH, INTERNATIONALLY

More than 100 Dixie educational, religious, civic and economic leaders had their heads together at the Biltmore Saturday in the second and final day of a conference on the South's international relations in a world at war. Among those discussing current problems were (left to right): Dr. A. F. Harmon, president of Alabama College; Dr. Guy E. Snavelly, of New York, executive director of the Association of American Colleges; Dr. James B. Trant, Louisiana State University, and Donald Comer, Alabama mill chief.—Journal Photo.

# Propaganda Discussed By Dixie Sociologists

## Population Problems Under Scrutiny At Teachers' Convention Here

Problems of population and social research were emphasized by speakers Saturday as more than 200 delegates to the Southern Sociological Society, representing most of the colleges and universities of the South, ended their sixth annual meeting here.

Discussions Friday were concerned primarily with racial problems.

## SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

modation, some way of living together that approximately meets the minimum demands of both groups," declared Dr. H. C. Brearley, of Peabody College.

Professor Charles G. Gomillion, of Tuskegee Institute, asserted that to perpetuate the caste structure, the South resorts to machinations which, instead of solving problems, tend to create them.

"As a result," he continued, "so much time and energy are spent in an effort to maintain a decadent status quo that little time is left for more creative living."

President B. O. Williams, of the University of Georgia, presided over the evening session.

Dr. Stuart A. Queen, of Washington University in St. Louis, president of the American Sociological Society, warned, "It is important we learn as much as we can as fast as we can about how to identify propaganda."

"We must know how to infer its purposes; how to estimate its truth or falsehood," he said. "We need to know more than we do about the ways in which different types of propaganda are handled and what effects they have under given conditions."

Dr. Queen said that the immediate objective of sociological research is not to outline a program of combating Nazi propaganda or of spreading democratic propaganda, but to discover how propaganda works."

"The results of such research," he said, "can be put to practical use by the government, church or any other social institution."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal  
April 4, 1941

## RACIAL PROBLEMS STUDIED AT MEET

Over 200 Delegates  
In Sixth Sociology  
Conference Here

Racial problems were emphasized by speakers Friday morning as more than 200 delegates to the Southern Sociological Society, representing most of the colleges and universities of the South, began their sixth annual meeting at the Biltmore Hotel.

"Successful social adjustment between majority and minority groups seems to depend primarily upon their tacit or open agreement for some form of accommodation, some way of living together that approximately meets the

minimum demands of both groups," declared Dr. H. C. Brearley, of Peabody College.

Professor Charles G. Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute, asserted that to perpetuate the caste structure, the South resorts to machinations which, instead of solving problems, tend to create them.

"As a result," he continued, "so much time and energy are spent in an effort to maintain a decadent status quo that little time is left for more creative living."

The program of the sociological society's convention will continue through Saturday.

## Telegraph Macon, Georgia South's Racial Problems

## Discussed at Meet

ATLANTA, [AP]—Delegates to the Southern Sociological society's annual meeting here Friday heard two speakers discuss the South's racial problems.

Dr. H. C. Brearley, of Peabody College, said "successful social adjustment between majority and minority groups seems to depend primarily on their tacit or open agreement upon some form of accommodation, some way of living together that approximately meets the minimum demands of both groups."

Prof. Charles G. Gomillion, of Tuskegee Institute, asserted that to perpetuate the caste structure the South resorts to machinations that instead of solving problems, creates them.

The program of the society will continue through Saturday.

APR 5 - 1941



Pittsburgh Courier  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## NOTED SOCIAL TEACHER ELECTED VICE-PRES. OF SOUTHERN SOCIETY

APR 4-9 1941

ATLANTA, Ga., April 17—Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social work, was elected second-vice-president of the Southern Sociological Society last Saturday at the close of its Annual convention which was held at the Biltmore hotel in Atlanta. The election to this office makes Mr. Washington automatically chairman of the Division of Public Welfare of the organization. Other officers elected were William E. Cole, University of Tennessee, president; J. M. Bristol, University of Florida, first-vice-president, Coyle E. Moore, Florida State College for Women, secretary.

Atlanta, Georgia

## Dixie Sociology Meeting Hears Talk on Friends

APR 6 1941

### Miss Belle Boone Beard Analyzes Human Relationship.

By LAMAR Q. BALL.

Under the cold light of scientific analysis, that human relationship popularly known as friendship was taken thoroughly apart and given a microscopic examination yesterday at the closing session of the Southern Sociological Society's annual meeting.

The vivisection of friendship was in the capable hands of a smiling, trim, and most friendly little teacher from Virginia's Sweet Briar College, Miss Belle Boone Beard, who happens to be listed in the American Who's Who as one of the outstanding teachers and sociologists of the nation.

Miss Beard discussed "What Constitutes Friendship?" from a paper covering one phase of a study she has been making on friendships in general for the past 10 years, and she insisted:

1. No one can experience friendship at first sight.

2. Friendships are established in a slow process developed through the trial and error method in which advances are made which may or may not provoke the desired response.

3. Friendships grow through conscious effort, but it is fallacy to believe that one can mould himself into a pattern which draws friends at will.

#### Average 'Four Friends.'

4. Although many persons believe they have an unlimited number of friends, the average is four best friends, from 25 to 50 persons merely called friends and about 100 to 150 actual acquaintances.

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The sociologists listened attentively to Miss Beard, who announced to these scientific specialists in human behavior that her study, trivial though it might seem to them, grew out of a firm conviction that friendship is one of the most important forms of social relationship and, as such, merits more consideration than it has received at the hands of sociologists.

Dr. Edgar Thompson, of Duke University, discussing Miss Beard's paper from the floor, summed up the opinions of his fellow scientists:

"Studying friendship is Miss Beard's hobby. She has been at it 10 years, working on it as a man works on an engine or a mechanical train in his basement. She wants to see what makes the wheels go 'round. It may be important to all of us to be sitting in at this discussion, because her persistence in this work undoubtedly will produce a great paper some day."

Said Miss Beard:

"There is no agreement among scientists, or among friends, as to the definition of friendship. The boundary lines of friendship converge indistinguishably with those of acquaintanceship or love. Friendship may be easily confused with the institutionalized fraternity of a lodge or a club, with the professional 'community interest' of fellow workers, or with the accommodation pattern of neighbors."

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On this business of friendship at first sight, she said:

"Fifty-four students wrote essays on friendship. One week later they answered a questionnaire which included the question: 'Have you ever experienced friendship at first sight?' In the essays, 40 per cent stated or implied that friendship is instantaneous. They seemed to feel that ideally one meets a stranger and

realizes immediately that they are 'made to be friends.' But, when replying to the questionnaire, not one student claimed to have had that experience."

#### Results of Tests.

From that and many other similar tests, Miss Beard decided: "The establishment of friendship seems not to be a sudden, mysterious awakening, but a rather slow process developed by the trial and error method. Advances are made which may or may not provoke the desired response. As situations or attitudes change, new contacts may have different results. Friendships grow for the most part through conscious effort. Those persons who hope to discover 'an ideal friend' without going through the process of cultivating friendships are likely to be doomed to disappointment."

As to the number of friends a person gathers around himself in a lifetime, she said:

"History furnishes contradictory data. We find on one hand the classic dyads of David and Jonathan, Damon and Pythias, Montaigne and La Boetie, and Tennyson and Hallam; on the other hand, we find persons who gather groups, as Socrates, Samuel Johnson, Charles Lamb and others. According to press notices after the death of Knute Rockne, Texas Guinan, Jane Addams and Will Rogers, each of these persons had 'thousands of friends.'"

She took many polls among students at colleges and other groups to prove her contention that four best friends is about all anyone can expect.

"Friendship," she said, "varies considerably from the idealistic picture and commonly accepted attitudes accepted by some as friendship."

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She quoted as the most realistic definition of friendship the definition, one evolved by Dr. Edgar T. Thompson:

"Friend—one you have had some experience with; one you have studied with, worked with, camped with; one toward whom you feel some sense of personal obligation; one whom you feel has some claim on you; one whose feelings you cannot altogether ignore. But above all, one whom you regard as a real friend. One whose company you like to be in."

#### Officers Elected.

The conference closed yesterday with the election of officers, including William E. Cole, University of Tennessee, president; L. M. Bristol, University of Florida, first-vice president; Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta University, second-vice president. Elected to the executive committee for the next

three years were Miss Laura Ebaugh, Furman University; Leland B. Tate, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and Harold Hoffsommer, Louisiana State University.

Speakers at the closing session were Warren S. Thompson, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; Wilson Gee, University of Virginia; Robin Williams, University of Kentucky; Morton King, Mississippi State College; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; Raymond F. Bellamy, Florida State College for Women; Dorothy Dickins, Mississippi State College; Dorothy Jones, University of North Carolina; E. W. Gregory Jr., University of Alabama; Margaret Jarman Hagood, University of North Carolina; O. D. Duncan, Oklahoma A. & M. College, and C. Horace Hamilton, North Carolina State College.

Miss Jones, of the University of North Carolina, presented the results of a study of youth in a small community in Virginia, chosen for study because dependency is completely lacking among its people. She said she found that as youth approaches adolescence in that community the adults say in effect:

"We have worked hard to earn a living for you. The family needs you to carry on. If you can do your work and get an education, too—all right. If you cannot do both, do your work."

She went on to say:

"Much of the character of the Rockville culture setting derives from the processes of getting a living: The dominance of the agrarian pattern, the independent status of most of the family heads, the economic self-sufficiency of the families, the security and simplicity of the way of life, and the scarcity of those possessions commonly regarded as cultural, are traits of the community which may be traced to the occupational activities of the people. All these factors act upon and are acted upon by the youth. The general pattern which has been developed has been extraordinarily persistent. It has been assimilated from generation to generation, readily, with few observable changes. In a slowly changing culture setting such as this, adjustments of youth seem neither as difficult to make nor as troublesome to sustain as in more complex societies."

Miss Jones said that the adjustment of youth within this self-sufficient culture is smooth and seemingly without tensions, but that the lack of need for delicate decisions or precarious choices may mean that full personality development is never attained.



60-1941

TENNESSEE

Journal and Guide  
Norfolk, Virginia

# Negro In Tennessee

## Subject of Research

WASHINGTON, D. C.—  
Dean A. A. Taylor has again  
written his name on the roll  
of historical scholars of the  
country in the production of  
his illuminating treatise on  
The Negro in Tennessee  
1865-1880.

Here we have increasing evi-  
dence of the ability of the Negro  
to tell his own story. Numerous  
writers of the white race have  
written on reconstruction in Ten-  
nessee from the point of view of  
those who hated the Negro and  
finally eliminated him from poli-  
tics. Some of these writers tried  
to be fair, but they did not see  
the Negro except as a misfit and  
a marplot.

In order to complete the pic-  
ture the Negro must be given an  
opportunity to testify for him-  
self. No honest judge will give  
judgment until this is done.  
Through this scholar, therefore,  
the Negro again gets a hearing  
at the bar of public opinion.

### DR. TAYLOR QUALIFIED

Dr. Taylor's background is  
an assurance of his ability to  
perform this task. He is an  
educator of experience and  
for almost a decade has been  
serving as dean of Fisk Uni-  
versity. He is a product of  
the Public Schools of Wash-  
ington, D. C., the University  
of Michigan, and Harvard  
where he obtained the de-  
grees of Master of Arts and  
Doctor of Philosophy.

For a number of years he  
worked as an investigator of the  
Association for the Study of Ne-  
gro Life and History and during  
that time wrote two other books  
of similar import, namely, The  
Negro In South Carolina During  
the Reconstruction and the Ne-  
gro in the Reconstruction of Vir-  
ginia.

These books were warmly re-  
ceived some years ago when they  
appeared, and historians found in  
them such exposure of the un-  
truth in most works on recon-  
struction as to necessitate the re-  
writing of the history of that en-  
tire period.

### TREATS BOTH EVILS

In the discussion of the  
Negro in Tennessee Dr. Tay-

lor has followed the wise  
course in treating the social  
as well as the economic forc-  
es at work in the state. He  
has endeavored to prove that  
the reconstruction period was  
not altogether political but it  
was economic and social.

While there were men in con-  
ventions and in legislative halls  
discussing political measures and  
working out reforms, the forces  
outside of these which had work-  
ed in the home, in the schools,  
and in the churches as well as in  
the industries of the state finally  
determined what the political  
outcome would be.

This book, moreover, presents  
something new not in writing es-  
pecially about the Negro but in  
projecting the Negro into the pic-  
ture along with all other elements  
of the population. Other works  
on the reconstruction in Ten-  
nessee have merely referred to  
the Negro as a problem or an  
evil to be eradicated.

In The Negro in Tennessee the  
whole theatre of reconstruction  
has been reproduced, and Ten-  
nessee has been made a part of a  
national drama.

One of the important contri-  
butions made in this study of  
Tennessee is the background of  
the present day achievement in  
that state. After reading this  
work the present aspects of Ne-  
gro life become clarified by  
knowing the peculiar course  
which matters took in that state  
three generations ago.